



**NORTH SHROPSHIRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1972

NORTH SHROPSHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1972

CHAIRMAN: MR. W.C. KYNASTON
VICE-CHAIRMAN: MR. T. GROOM

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: MR. L. BUTLER
VICE-CHAIRMAN: MR. A.R. BRISBOURNE

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

MR. W.C.G. BAKER
MR. C.G. CLAYTON
MR. T. ROY DAVIES
MR. G.A. DAWSON
MR. F. EDGE
MRS. A.E. FOULKES
MR. T. GROOM
MR. J. HODNET
MR. H. HUXLEY
MR. L.T. JONES
DR. P. KING
MR. E.T. LEACH
MR. R.P. LEIGHTON
MR. J. OWEN
MRS. A. PARKER
MRS. P. SHUTTLEWORTH
MAJOR H. TURNER

HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT STAFF:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

A.N. O'BRIEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

- * W.M. LAMBERTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Inspector
- * D. PEARCE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Deputy Chief Inspector
- * J.R. LASHLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. Additional Inspector
A.M. Inst.P.C. Left 30.6.72.
- * C.H. JONES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Inspector
Dip.P.H.I.E.B.
- * M.J. HOWELLS, M.A.P.H.I., Dip.P.H.I.E.B. Additional Inspector

HOUSING OFFICER:

J.H. BROWN

MEAT INSPECTORS:

- * J.H. BELLAMY, A.R.S.H., Left 30.9.72
- * J. McGOWAN, A.R.S.H.
- * D.W. RALPHS, A.R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF:

MISS J. WHEELER, MRS. R.A. NARBURGH,
MISS J. POWELL Left 30.6.72, MISS J. EDWARDS.

TRAINEE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

K.S. HORTON

*Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

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To: The Chairman and Members of the North Shropshire Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for 1972.

During the year, the Health & Housing Department was saddened by the sudden death of Mr. Roy Saunders, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Prior to amalgamation, Mr. Saunders had worked for the Ellesmere Rural and Urban Councils and continued to be responsible for that part of the district after 1967. In spite of recurring ill health, Mr. Saunders carried out his responsible tasks efficiently and cheerfully. He was held in the highest esteem by his Colleagues.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of the Rural District was 30,890, (30,840 in 1971).

Live Births - 431 (491 in 1971)

Still Births - 5 ('7 in 1971)

Illegitimate Births - 25 (32 in 1971) representing 6% of all live births in the district. (The figure for England and Wales is 8.6%)

The Infant Mortality Rate reached a record low figure of 7 per 1,000 live births and compares favourably with the national rate of 17 per 1,000 live births.

There were 416 deaths from all causes; (427 in 1971); 225 males and 191 females. Ischaemic Heart Disease accounted for 111 deaths; 66 males and 45 females. This figure represents 26.6% of all deaths. If to this figure one adds the deaths caused by other diseases of the heart and circulatory system i.e. 65 deaths due to cerebro vascular disease

9 deaths due to hypertensive disease

40 deaths due to other forms of heart and circulatory diseases, it becomes evident that 54% of the total deaths fell into this main category of killer diseases. 19% of all deaths of persons below pensionable age was due to coronary disease.

Cancer in all its forms caused 21% of all deaths, while cancer of the lung and bronchus was responsible for over 25% of all cancer deaths. There were 23 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, (9 more than in 1971). 17 men and 6 women were the victims of this terrible disease. The incidence in women is thus the highest it has been and equals the number of deaths in women due to breast cancer.

1972 there were 24 deaths from Pneumonia (29 in 1971); 12 Motor Vehicle Accident deaths (9 in 1971); 6 deaths due to other Accidents, (5 in 1971) and 5 Suicides (3 in 1971).

The cold figures of statistics conceal the human stories of suffering and bereavement. It is not possible to describe here the personal case histories of the people of this rural district who died, in many cases, from disease or accident which might well have been prevented. We cannot remain indifferent to the facts here reported. Great improvements have been achieved in public health; first through the work of the great sanitarians, reformers, writers and leaders of opinion in the last century, who drew attention to the problems of human misery, disease, early deaths, poverty

and deplorable living conditions. Then by education, which led to better personal health, by the provision of hospitals and medical services, better housing and working conditions. But there still remain vast areas of ignorance, prejudice and apathy, to be overcome by persuasion, by education and by example.

Everyone who is sincerely concerned to improve the human condition should try to recognise within our society those factors which limit our chances of further improvement. Many diseases are preventable and prevention depends as much on the interest and effective action of leaders of opinion now as it did a hundred years ago.

I wish to thank Mr. Lamberton, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his comprehensive and interesting contribution to the Annual Report. It shows that the work of the department is increasing and very clearly indicates how much the health of the community depends upon the constant care exercised by all members of the staff.

Finally, in thanking my Colleagues in other departments for their helpful co-operation and the Members of the Health & Housing Committee for their encouragement, may I express the hope that whatever changes occur as the result of re-organisation, the same qualities of understanding, co-operation and effective team work will continue into the future.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

A.N. O'BRIEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1972

The following are the general statistics for the area:-

Area in Acres	111,845
Population figure given by the Registrar General	30,890
Number of Inhabited houses according to Rate Book on 1st April, 1972	10,603
Rateable Value 1st April, 1972	£1,026,361
Sum represented by a penny rate 1972/73	£9,678

VITAL STATISTICS, 1972

Live Births	-	Number	431
		Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
Illegitimate Live Births		Number	25
		Per cent of Total Live Births	6
Stillbirths	-	Number	5
		Rate per 1,000 of Total Live and Still Births	11
Total Live and Still Births			436
Infant Deaths	-	Number	3
		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	7
Legitimate Infant Deaths	-	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	5
Illegitimate Infant Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	40
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		 i.e. Deaths of Infants in first 4 weeks of Life	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate		(per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths) i.e. Deaths of Infants in first week of Life and Stillbirths.	16
Maternal Mortality	-	Number	0
		Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	0
Deaths - All ages	-	Male 225 Female 191	416

POPULATION 1972 - 30,890.

<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
31,360	31,320	31,440	30,840	30,890

An increase of 50.

BIRTHS 1972

(a) LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	261	217	241	227	247	252	271	220	250	181
Legitimate	246	205	228	216	233	238	254	206	233	173
Illegitimate	15	12	13	11	14	14	17	14	17	8

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
The Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15.2	14.9	15.9	15.9	14.0
Corrected Birth Rate	16.3	15.9	17.0	17.0	15.4
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.8

(b) STILLBIRTHS

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	6	3	4	1	3	4	1	6	2	3
Legitimate	6	1	4	1	3	4	1	5	2	2
Illegitimate	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births	18	11	14	14	11
Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales	14	13	13	12	12

(c) ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total	27	24	28	31	25

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Illegitimate Birth Rate	5.6%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Illegitimate Birth Rate for England and Wales	8.4%	8%	8%	8%	9%

DEATHS 1972

(a) ALL CAUSES - See Table III, pages 11 & 12.

The number of deaths registered in the Rural District during the year was 416; 11 fewer than in 1971.

	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>per 1,000 Pop.</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>England & Wales</u> <u>per 1,000 Pop.</u>
1968	201	217	418	13.3	11.7	11.9
1969	237	184	421	13.4	11.3	11.9
1970	201	201	402	12.8	10.9	11.7
1971	221	206	427	13.8	11.7	11.6
1972	225	191	416	13.5	11.7	12.1

The most common cause of death was again disease of the heart and circulatory system. In this group there occurred 54% of all the deaths in the rural district. There were 18 accidental deaths, 4 more than in 1971.

8 women died from cancer of the breast or uterus, the form of cancer which can be treated successfully when diagnosed at an early stage. Again it is necessary to remind women at risk of the facilities freely available for screening tests to detect these conditions. Anyone wanting to avail herself of this should consult her own doctor or apply for an appointment to the County Medical Officer of Health, The Shirehall, Shrewsbury, Tel: No. Shrewsbury 52211.

It is disappointing to record an increase of 9 in the deaths from lung cancer in 1972. A total of 23, 17 males, 6 females, occurred.

Many deaths in the groups mentioned are preventable and knowledge of some of the factors responsible in the causation of disease is available to the general public. A great deal of work is done in schools and through radio and television programmes to help people of all ages to understand how to preserve their own health. But it is a difficult task to persuade people to accept that long held attitude towards health and disease need to be changed. An enlightened public opinion even more than direct legislation is essential in the prevention of disease.

(b) INFANT MORTALITY

There were 3 deaths of Infants during their first year of life; 5 less than the total of 8 for 1971.

Infant Mortality Rate for the Rural District was 7 per 1,000 Live Births, and for England and Wales 17 per 1,000 Live Births.

See Tables IV and V.

(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths are recorded as having been due to Pregnancy, Child-birth or Abortion.

Figures for legal abortions performed in England and Wales are given by the Registrar General:-

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total	54,157	86,565	126,774	156,714

In 1972 3099 abortions were carried out in girls under the age of 16 years.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In controlling infectious disease, prompt notification is essential. From this it then becomes possible to trace contacts, to investigate suspected carriers and study the causation and methods of spread.

It is the statutory duty of every medical practitioner to notify the Medical Officer of Health immediately a case of notifiable disease occurs in his practise.

The following diseases must be notified:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Amoebic or Bacillary Dysentery	Relapsing fever
Anthrax	Scarlet fever
Cholera	Smallpox
Diphtheria	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow fever

and Food Poisoning

TABLE I

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1972

Measles	121
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	1

ANIMAL DISEASES

Among the diseases of animals which can affect man are the following:- Tuberculosis, Anthrax, Rabies, Brucellosis and Salmonella infections. Health hazards exist where there is close contact with infected animals, including domestic pets; or when food prepared from infected animal products is incorrectly cooked or stored.

Intensive farming methods have led to a great increase in infections among animals produced for food, especially poultry. Every report of an infection in animals must be investigated to exclude the possibility of the spread of the infection to man either by direct contact or by some other means, e.g. infected milk.

Reports of food poisoning are thoroughly checked and where possible the source of the infection traced.

In 1972 there were 30 cases of Salmonella investigated which showed that 6 human contacts were involved.

During the year 5 cases of suspected Brucellosis in cattle were notified but no Notices were served under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1959.

TABLE II - TUBERCULOSIS
NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1972.

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian Cases	-	2	1	-	1	2
Service Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	1	-	1	2
Cured	-	-	1	1	1	1
Left District	-	-	1	-	1	-
Deaths	2	1	-	-	2	1

Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1972

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	32	16	11	47	43

Number of Primary Notifications in 1972: 3.

TABLE III - CAUSES OF DEATH 1972

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.....	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Leukaemia	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Diabetes Mellitus	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Avitaminoses, etc.	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	M												

INFANT MORTALITY - TABLE IV

Under 1 day M F	1 day & under 7 days M F	7 days & under 1 month M F	1 month & under 3 months M F	3 months & under 6 months M F	6 months & under 9 months M F	9 months to 12 months M F	Total M F	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1 -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	7

1972

TABLE V - NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

<u>Deaths of</u> <u>Infants under</u> <u>1 month</u>	<u>Total Infant</u> <u>Deaths</u>	<u>Neo-Natal Mortality</u> <u>Rate per 1,000 Live</u> <u>Births</u>
3	3	7

England and Wales 12 per 1,000 Live Births.

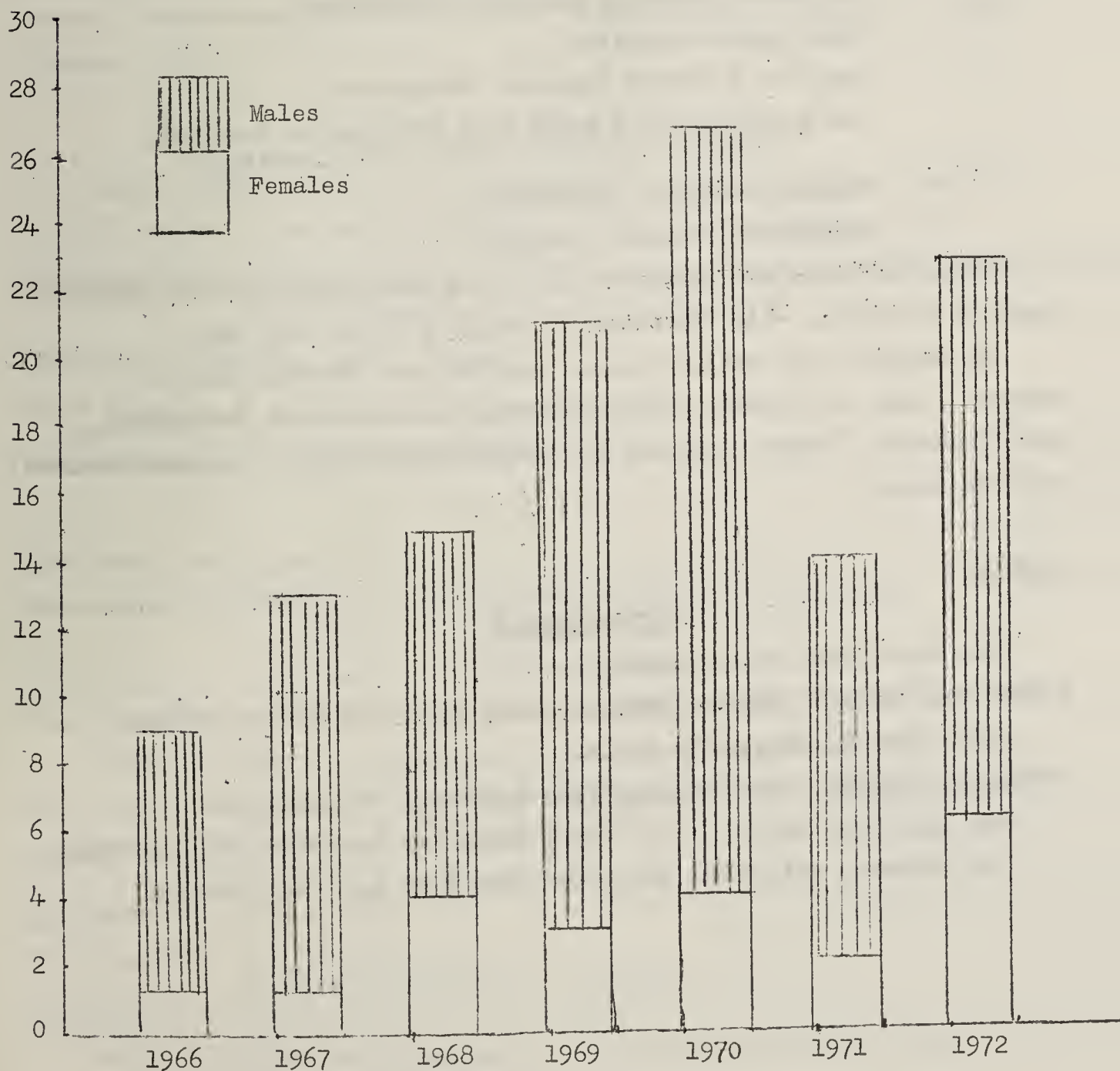
TABLE VI - CANCER ALL FORMS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
M.	32	44	46	42	47
F.	37	35	35	35	42
Total	69	79	81	77	89

Deaths in the Rural District from Leukaemia were 2 men.

Lung Cancer deaths in 1972 were 23, an increase of 9 over the number of deaths from this cause in 1971.

TABLE VII - DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG



THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The changes proposed for the National Health Service in April 1974 will it is hoped result in a service making the best use of all available resources.

The health services cost a staggering £2,000 million per year; the unified service will be able to identify the real needs of the population and plan how best to meet those needs. New Health Authorities, the Area Health Authorities, will match geographically the new local authorities which come into being on 1st April, 1974.

Meanwhile health and welfare services continue to be provided by Hospitals, General Practitioners and Local Authorities.

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

Hospitals in the District:-

Deermoss Hospital, Whitchurch.

Whitchurch Cottage Hospital.

Ellesmere Cottage Hospital.

Many patients from North Shropshire are treated outside the District in general hospitals and hospitals for special disorders such as:-

The R.S.I., Shrewsbury.

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury.

Copthorne Maternity Hospital, Shrewsbury.

Cross Houses Hospital.

Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury.

The Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital,
Oswestry.

Shelton Hospital, Shrewsbury.

Oswestry & District Hospital.

These hospitals are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946.

In addition, the Maelor General Hospital and the War Memorial Hospital, both in Wrexham, accept patients from the North Shropshire Rural District. These hospitals are administered by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.

CLINICS

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Physician attends at:-

WHITCHURCH, WELFARE CENTRE, DEERMOSS LANE, the first Friday in each month from 11.00 a.m. to 1 p.m.

COPTHORNE HOSPITAL, every Tuesday from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

and 1.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m; every Wednesday 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon, and Thursday and Friday afternoon from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Facilities for Treatment - Clinics:-

SHREWSBURY, No.1 BELMONT, MEN: Tuesdays and Fridays 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
WOMEN: Mondays 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Thursdays 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory Service provides comprehensive help and instant advice in dealing with problems of epidemiology, the recognition of causal organisms and the control of infectious disease.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Facilities are available at Wrekin Hospital, Wellington, Telford, Friday a.m. only; Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, Friday p.m. only.

Many patients are referred by their own doctors but persons may attend without a prior appointment for a Chest X-ray.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

Administered by the Regional Hospital Boards this Service provides laboratory studies and is responsible for collecting blood from suitable donors. Public sessions were held for this purpose at Whitchurch, Wem, Ellesmere and Shawbury.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS

Under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Salop County Council, as the Local Health Authority, became responsible for the administration of the following services, amongst others, within the County:-

Care of Mothers and Young Children:

BASCHURCH - Secondary Modern School

Child Health and Immunisation } First Tuesday in the month
2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

ELLESMERE - Brownlow Road

*Ante-Natal - } First, third and fifth Tuesdays in the month
1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Child Health - Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

*Immunisation - First Tuesday in the month 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

*Medical Officer in attendance first and third Tuesday afternoons in the month, and on the fifth afternoon in the month when there is a fifth Tuesday.

SHAWBURY - Parish Hall

Child Health)
 and)
Immunisation) Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Medical Officer in attendance on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS Cont'd

WEM - The Shrubbery

Child Health) Thursdays - 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and
and) 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Immunisation)

Medical Officer in attendance on the second and fourth Thursday afternoon each month.

WHITCHURCH - Deermoss Lane

Ante-Natal) Tuesdays - 2.15 p.m. - 4.15 p.m.
) Midwife and Health Visitor in attendance.

Child Health
and
Immunisation } Thursdays - 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

*Medical Officer in attendance on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

Chest Clinics and Psychiatric Out-patients Clinics are held regularly at the Whitchurch Child Welfare Clinic. Patients are seen by appointment.

Other special clinics held here include Speech Therapy, Audiology and Cervical Cytology. Patients are seen by appointment.

The Mobile Clinic visits the following places within the district:-

Baschurch	- Admiral Duncan Car Park	4th Friday, 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon.
Clive	- Main Road	4th Wednesday 11.15 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Cockshutt	- Village Hall Car Park	4th Friday, 2.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Dudleston Heath	- Hill Park	2nd Friday, 11.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Hadnall	- Saracens Head Car Park	4th Wednesday, 9.45 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.
Myddle	- Service Road to Glebelands	4th Friday, 3.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Prees	- Fire Station Yard	3rd Friday 9.45 a.m. - 10.45 a.m.
Tilstock	- Horse Shoe Inn Car Park	4th Wednesday, 3.30 p.m. - 4.15 p.m.
Whixall	- Old School	4th Wednesday 2.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning Clinics are held at the Child Health Centre, Deermoss Lane, Whitchurch, and patients are seen by appointment on the first Friday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

Other Family Planning Clinics are held at the following Centres:-

Bridgnorth - 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.

Madeley - 1st and 3rd Fridays 6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

Market Drayton - 4th Friday each month 2 - 4 p.m.

DENTAL SESSIONS

Dental sessions are held regularly at each of the three Local Authority Clinics, at Ellesmere, Wem and Whitchurch, where patients are seen by appointment with the dental officer.

Ellesmere		Brownlow Road,
Wem		The Shrubbery,
Whitchurch		Deermoss Lane.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Following upon the reorganisation and extension of duties of the Social Services Department, social care of the mentally disabled has become a function of the new department. Assessments of young severely sub-normal children are carried out by medical officers employed by the County Health Department; recommendations made as to the future training or management of such children are made to the Education Authority. Junior Training Centres, previously administered by the local health authorities are now administered as Special Schools by the local education department.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SOCIAL SERVICES ACT 1970

The functions of the new Social Services Department are as follows:-

- (i) All powers and duties under the Children Acts, the Adoption Acts and ancillary statutes which were previously dealt with by the Children's Department.
- (ii) All powers and duties relating to the care of old persons, the homeless and handicapped persons previously dealt with by the Welfare Department.
- (iii) Those powers and duties previously dealt with by the Health Department which are of a social rather than a purely medical nature and include:-
 - (a) social work with the sick and mentally disordered;
 - (b) day centres, clubs, training centres, hostels and workshops;
 - (c) for the mentally disordered (excluding the Junior Training Centres);
 - (d) day care of children under five, day nurseries and child minding;
 - (e) care of unsupported mothers including residential care in mother and baby homes;
 - (f) the home help service;
 - (g) social work support for persons suffering from tuberculosis;
 - (h) provision of recuperative holidays.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Salop County Council, as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, make provisions for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental subnormality and expectant or nursing mothers from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Diseases which once were common in childhood and which yearly caused many deaths have been brought under control by good public health measures. Such infectious diseases as diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis are not now commonly seen. Nevertheless deaths from these and other infectious illnesses do occur. It is essential to preserve a high standard of protection among the child population at risk. Parents may obtain protection for their

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION Cont'd.

young children by immunisation procedures which are usually begun when the child is six months old. Vaccines are available to protect against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Tuberculosis and German Measles. In 1970 vaccination against German Measles or Rubella was introduced for girls between 11 and 14 years old. Because of the high risk of congenital defects in children born to women who contract rubella in early pregnancy, it is desirable that the population at risk, i.e. females of child-bearing age should be given this vaccination.

Smallpox vaccination is no longer a routine procedure for young children; it is still necessary for those persons travelling abroad or whose work may bring them into contact with cases of the disease.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G.

School children in the age group 12 to 14 years are offered vaccination against Tuberculosis. B.C.G. vaccine is given to those who prove negative to a preliminary skin test - the Mantoux Test; positive reactors are fully investigated by Mass Miniature Radiography or by the Chest Physician where necessary.

Other vaccination and immunisation procedures which are needed by travellers may be obtained by them on application to their own medical practitioner. They include injections against Cholera and Typhoid. Vaccination against Yellow Fever can only be obtained at a recognised centre. This is The County Health Department, The Shirehall, Shrewsbury. Sessions are normally held at 3.00 p.m. on the first and third Mondays in the month, or by special appointment in an emergency. A fee is charged. Telephone: Shrewsbury 52211.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with under this Act in 1972.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 31 medical examinations were undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Council.

HOUSING

One of the most important functions of the Council is to provide good housing for those in need. It is indeed an essential service in maintaining a good standard of public health. In these times it is becoming apparent that special groups within the community have specialised housing needs; the elderly person living alone; those who are incapacitated, and particularly those families who have young handicapped children to care for.

A more imaginative use of resources is called for in attempting to solve such problems as those faced by e.g. an old age pensioner and his wife, both suffering from severe, physically disabling conditions, who cannot manage

HOUSING Cont'd.

stairs and whose small terraced house cannot be converted. Many more bungalows are needed if persons in such circumstances are to be kept in their homes and not consigned to some form of institutional care. What of the family with a young spastic child who needs, above all, space and the opportunity to use every possible means of becoming mobile? If there are other normal children in the family they too have needs which should not be sacrificed because of the difficulties, sometimes overwhelming, of caring for the handicapped child. Accommodation must be provided which can be adapted to all the needs of the growing family. Since the costs of suitable housing in the private sector have become so high as to be beyond the means of the majority, it is clearly the duty of the local authority to provide for large groups within the Community, who have become underprivileged, rejected or deprived.

Assessment of housing need on medical grounds is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and reports made to the appropriate Committees of the Council. In 1972 47 cases were dealt with.

<u>Sources of Referral</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Applicants	16
Relatives of Applicant	1
General Practitioners	18
Consultants	2
Chief Public Health Inspector	2
Health Visitor	1
County Medical Officer of Health	2
N.S.P.C.C.	1
Social Case Worker	3
Other Local Authority	1

<u>STATISTICS</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total number of Council Houses occupied at 31st December, 1972	2,384	2,382
Number of Tenancies accepted from January to December 1972	201	266
Total number of Applicants on Housing List at 31st December, 1972	872	807

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the North Shropshire Rural District for the year 1972.

For a second year the daily routine work of the staff has been affected by the demand for 75% improvement grants. An average of more than one grant per working day was being approved at the end of the year, and there has not been enough time available to make routine inspections, particularly of food preparation premises. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely, and it is to be hoped that there will be a reversion to the 50% grant in June, 1974 as planned.

No less than seven sewage disposal schemes were started in 1972 and two schemes, begun last year, were still in progress. The Council is doing its utmost to provide an adequate sewerage system for the whole of its area.

The quantity of poultry which is being slaughtered is still a problem, but plans are being drawn up by the Government to institute an organised inspection service under veterinary supervision.

The department suffered a sudden and unexpected loss in April, when Mr. R. M. Saunders, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, collapsed when carrying out his official duties and died before he could be taken to hospital. Mr. Saunders had been in charge of improvement grants and had put in a great deal of work to ensure that applications were dealt with as smoothly as possible. He was Chief Public Health Inspector to the Ellesmere Rural and Urban Districts until 1967, and had an extensive knowledge of those areas; he was very popular with the rest of the staff and is greatly missed.

I should like to express my gratitude to the Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support during the year, to our Medical Officer for her helpful advice and to the Health Department staff for their conscientious work.

W. M. LAMBERTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector

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WATER SUPPLY

No new water supply schemes were begun in 1972 and there are still some 1,900 houses out of 10,543 in the district without piped drinking water. One hundred and seventeen water samples (117) were taken from wells and springs and analysed for purity; no less than seventy-one (71) were found to be unsatisfactory. The final stage of the East Shropshire Water Board's Comprehensive Scheme is due to begin in March 1973. This should solve the majority of the remaining water problems.

All the bacteriological water samples taken from public or private mains proved to be satisfactory.

Samples were taken for nitrate, lead and copper content. It was found that excess copper occurred temporarily in new copper pipes in the Wem area.

The following parishes are supplied with public mains water of satisfactory quality and quantity:-

Baschurch	West Shropshire Supply
Cockshutt	West Shropshire Supply
Ellesmere Rural	West Shropshire and Liverpool Corporation Supply
Ellesmere Urban	Liverpool Corporation Supply
Hordley	West Shropshire Supply
Moreton Corbet	East Shropshire Supply
Myddle	West Shropshire Supply
Petton	West Shropshire Supply
Shawbury	East Shropshire Supply
Stanton	East Shropshire Supply
Welshampton	Liverpool Corporation Supply
Wem Urban	East Shropshire Supply
Whitchurch Rural	East Shropshire Supply
Whitchurch Urban	East Shropshire Supply
Whixall	East Shropshire Supply

Parts of the following parishes are supplied with mains water from various public and private sources:-

Broughton	Broughton - West Shropshire Supply Yorton - Hardwicke Estate Supply
Clive	Clive Village - Meadowfield Farm, Hardwicke Estate and East Shropshire Supplies.
Grinshill	Grinshill Village - East Shropshire and Hardwicke Estate Supplies.
Hadnall	Hadnall Village - West Shropshire and Hardwicke Estate Supplies.

WATER SUPPLY (cont.)

Loppington	Loppington and Burlton Villages, Brown Heath - West Shropshire Supply
Prees	Prees Village, Higher and Lower Heaths, Darliston and Faults Green - East Shropshire Supply.
Wem Rural	Aston, Barkers Green, Tilley, Tilley Green and Shrewsbury Road - East Shropshire Supply.
Weston-under-Redcastle	Weston Village and Weston Heath - East Shropshire Supply.

There has been no evidence of plumbo-solvency or excessive fluoride in any of the water supplies.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council swimming bath at Whitchurch continued to maintain its excellent standard of hygiene. Attendances for 1972 were 42,416 as compared with 41,509 in 1971. A replacement public swimming bath is to be constructed in Whitchurch in 1973.

The new Wem public bath, completed during the summer, proved to be very popular and like the Whitchurch bath is extremely well-run. The private swimming pools at Prees Heath and Weston-under-Redcastle, of the open-air type, are only available to the public in the summer months.

Regular samples were taken from the nine swimming pools in the district and the results are summarised below:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Whitchurch Public Baths	28	0
Witchball Hotel, Prees Heath	4	3
Hawkstone Park Hotel, Weston- under-Redcastle	10	1
Petton School	32	2
Wem Grammar School	4	0
Acton Reynald School	9	2
Ellesmere College	31	0
Ellesmere Primary School	52	0
Wem Public Baths	7	1
	177	9

SEWERAGE

A lengthy list of sewage disposal schemes were in progress during 1972. The Wem Scheme (1971) Phase I was completed and the following schemes were commenced:

Whitchurch Stages I and II
Whitchurch Disposal Works, Stages I and II
Wem Schemes, Phases I and II
Ash, Tilstock, Scheme II
Ellesmere and Dudleston Heath Scheme, Stage II
Wem Scheme (1971) Phase II
South Western Parishes Scheme.

SEWERAGE (cont.)

The Ash, Tilstock Scheme, Stage I and the Shawbury Scheme, Stage II were still in progress at the end of the year.

When all these schemes have been completed the whole district should be adequately sewered.

HOUSING

The Council built sixteen (16) properties in 1972; one hundred and thirty four (134) houses and bungalows were built by private enterprise during the same period.

Slum Clearance

Houses demolished	10
Houses closed	13
Houses made fit	160

Eight hundred and thirty two (832) applicants for Council houses were listed at the year's end.

Improvement Grants

Most of the department's time in 1972 was taken up with Improvement Grants, the district having been declared an Intermediate Area in June 1971, first for a period of two years and then for three. The grant available for house improvement for the three year period was increased to 75%.

Discretionary Grants approved in 1972 amounted to three hundred and twenty (320) and there were seventeen (17) Standard Grant approvals.

As a result of this great increase in grant activity there was a reduction in the amount of other duties carried out by the department.

More applications were received for grant under the Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act 1962; the Council has continued its policy of matching any sums of money awarded by the Salop County Council under this Act.

Improvement Areas

More progress was made with the Compulsory Improvement Area at Egerton Road, Whitchurch. The position regarding the fifty-six (56) houses at the end of 1972 was as follows:

Houses now possessing all amenities	49
Work in hand on improvements	5
Tenants unwilling to permit improvements	2
	—
	56
	—

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were few changes as regards the number of licensed caravan sites during 1972. No contraventions of the conditions of licence were reported.

Planning approval was given in July for a site for caravans and tents, with a shop, office and toilet accommodation, to be provided at Aston Park, Wem.

Less trouble was experienced on Prees Heath with convoys of travellers' caravans, mainly because access to the runways has been blocked by trenches or broken concrete.

The Salop County Council's proposal to provide a 'transit' camp for travellers on the Heath is strongly opposed by local householders.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

These duties have been carried out by the Surveyor's Department since January 1970. The Health and Housing Department still retains some responsibility for refuse tips.

Plastic bin-liners which were brought into use in the Ellesmere urban area proved to be very satisfactory, and it is proposed to provide these in the town of Whitchurch early in 1973, and eventually in Wem.

Collection and disposal arrangements at the end of 1972 were as follows:

Ellesmere urban area	- Weekly by direct labour
Wem urban area	- Weekly by direct labour
Whitchurch urban area	- Weekly by direct labour
Villages of Baschurch, Prees and Shawbury	- Weekly by direct labour and contract
Ellesmere rural area	- Fortnightly by direct labour
Wem rural area	- Fortnightly by contract.

In addition various boarding schools have a weekly collection.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one whole-time and two part-time operators, mainly on contract work at farms and business premises. Regular visits are made to Council sewers, sewage disposal works and refuse tips, and private properties are treated free of charge.

The following summarises the year's work:

Number of premises under contract	78
Number of premises inspected	2744
Number of premises infested	1542
Number of premises treated by Council	1567
Number of domestic premises treated free	139

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Food premises in the district

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Bakers	11	11	11	11
Butchers	23	23	23	23
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	46	46	46	46
Chemists	7	7	7	7
Confectioners	21	21	-	-
Dairies	7	7	5	5
Egg Packers	5	5	5	5
Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Food Warehouses	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shop	9	9	9	9
Greengrocers	8	8	-	-
Grocers	79	79	79	79
Licensed Premises	80	80	80	80
Poulterers	4	4	4	4
School Kitchens	41	41	41	41

(i) Number of premises.

(ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16. (Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water).

(iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sink with hot and cold water).

(iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.

A total of seventy-one (71) visits were made to food premises during 1972, and twenty-three informal notices were served for contraventions of the Regulations.

POULTRY

Very large numbers of birds are processed in the area, the total being well over 1,000,000 per year. The bulk of these are sent out plucked but uneviscerated to the large towns in the Midlands and North. The obviously unfit birds are spotted and removed by employees, but the situation, as I reported last year, is far from satisfactory.

Approximately 3% of all poultry killed was rejected.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are four slaughterhouses in the district; a large factory-type abattoir, a medium-sized public abattoir and two small private slaughterhouses. One of the latter was out of use from August 1972.

Two full-time Meat Inspectors are employed and 100% inspection of carcasses and offals is carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES (cont.)

Overtime at weekends is shared on a roster system by all members of the staff who are qualified to inspect meat, but the amount of overtime worked lessened as the year progressed.

Forty-two (42) slaughtermen were licensed by the Council in 1972.

The Whitchurch public abattoir was enlarged and improved during the year to comply with Ministry of Agriculture requirements.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND REJECTED

		Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	...	11,047	528	25,801	10,094
Number inspected	...	11,047	528	25,801	10,094
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	...	256	211	67	508
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	5,771	37	9,347	4,621
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	...	54.5%	46.9%	36.4%	50.8%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	...	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	1	-	-	87
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	0.009%	-	-	0.086%
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	15	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	27	-	-	-
Carcasses totally condemned	...	-	-	-	-

213 tons of meat and offal were condemned at slaughterhouses.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following foodstuffs were condemned in shops and warehouses during the year:

Fresh meat	5 cwt. 7 lbs.
Canned meat	4 cwt. 30 lbs.
Fresh fish	26 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	2 cwt. 6 lbs.
Frozen foods, due to refrigeration breakdown	8 cwt. 14 lbs.
Other foods	None

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of premises registered at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	40	7
Retail Shops	-	143	41
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	-	3	1
Catering establishments open to the public; canteens	-	20	20
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTALS:	-	207	69

TABLE B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 97.

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	570
Retail Shops	571
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	27
Catering establishments open to the public	173
Canteens	53
Fuel Storage Depots	12
TOTAL:	1,406
Total Males	541
Total Females	865

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES
ACT, 1963 - (cont.)

The following contraventions were found:

Section 4	-	Cleanliness	1
Section 9	-	Sanitary conveniences	2
Section 10	-	Washing facilities	1
Section 24	-	First Aid	2

These contraventions were dealt with informally. There were three (3) minor accidents reported during the year.

NUISANCES

A total of three hundred and forty-four (344) visits were made by members of the staff to nuisances caused by housing or drainage defects, noise, dust and the disposal of hen and pig manure. Thirty-two (32) informal notices were served upon the responsible persons.

Six (6) Statutory Notices were served and after a hearing at the Magistrates' Court, a Nuisance Order was made requiring an offender to abate a dust nuisance.

Many of the complaints concerned smells from intensive farming sites.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Eighteen (18) cases of infectious disease (excepting measles and whooping cough) were notified in 1972 and thirty-one (31) visits were made in connection with them.

Notifications of Salmonella in bovine animals increased in number; thirty (30) faecal samples were taken from persons involved in handling the animals concerned.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning occurred due to an unknown cause and in addition there were six (6) cases of enteric disease associated with Salmonella infection in animals.

PET ANIMALS ACT

At the year's end there were three(3) licensed Pet Shops in the North Shropshire Rural District. Four (4) visits were made and the premises were satisfactory on each occasion.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Six (6) establishments are licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act. Seven visits were made; all are being run in a satisfactory manner.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

PETROLEUM

Number of licensed premises	193
Number of new licences	0
Number of visits to premises	118

In recent years several persons have ceased to store petrol.

There were no complaints of petrol in sewers during the year.

FOOD SAMPLING

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Salop County Health Department.

The following samples were obtained in the North Shropshire Rural District during 1972:

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Milk

Pasteurised	8
Channel Islands Pasteurised	7
Untreated Bottled	4
Untreated Farm Bottled	26
Sterilised	4
Bulk Untreated ex farm	94
	145

Other Foods and Drugs

Lemon and Honey Cough Mixture	1	Bitter Beer	2
Canned Steak and Gravy	1	Desert Topping	1
Condensed Milk	1	Salted Butter	1
Strawberry Jam	1	Tangerine Squash	1
Table Jelly	1	Margarine	2
Corned Beef	1	Chicken & Ham Paste	1
Ascorbic Acid	1	Cheshire Cheese	1
Lemon Juice	1	Beef Sausage	1
Rye Crispbread	1	Pro-Plus Tablets	1
Curry Powder	1	Vodka	1
Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide	1	Gin	1
Canned Mixed Vegetables	1	Brandy	1
Cream Cheese	1	Orange	1
Nutritional Liquid Meal	2	Rum	1
Travel Sickness Tablets	1	Pastry Mix	1
High Protein Baby Food	2	Zinc & Castor Oil Cream	1
Artificial Sweetner	1	Fruit Cocktail	1
Granulated Gelatine	1	Malted Milk Powder	1
Potato Mash Mix	1	Pork Sausage with	1
Ice Cream Powder	1	Preservative	1
Steak Pie	1	Blue Stilton Cheese	1

45

The above samples were satisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLING (cont.)

One formal sample of Untreated Milk ex farm was found to contain extraneous water to the extent of 5.9%. Legal proceedings were instituted against the farmer who pleaded "guilty" and was fined £20 and ordered to pay costs of £20.

Five formal samples of Untreated Milk ex farm were found to contain extraneous water to the extent of 5.9%, 5.0%, 3.3%, 5.9% and 3.3%. Legal proceedings were instituted against the offender who pleaded "guilty" and was fined £20 and ordered to pay costs of £20.

One formal sample of Untreated Farm Bottled Milk was found to be deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 20%. A warning letter was sent to the producer.

One formal sample of Untreated Milk ex farm was found to contain extraneous water to the extent of 37.6%. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the producer.

Other Cases

A tin of sliced peaches supplied to a school canteen was found to contain a wasp. The importers were protected by an Overseas Warranty and were asked to take the matter up with the Canners.

A pork pie was found to be affected by mould. A letter was sent to the shop-keeper.

Meat supplied to a school canteen was found not to be in accordance with the delivery note. A warning letter was sent to the butcher concerned.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1945 - 55

Sixteen samples of milk were obtained from the pasteurising establishment in the district. All samples were satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order 1957

	Samples Obtained	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test			Turbidity Test
		Passed	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed
Pasteurised	150	150	138	1	11	
Channel Islands Pasteurised	50	50	42	3	5	
Untreated Farm Bottled	32		28	3	1	
Untreated Channel Islands Farm Bottled	3		3	-	-	
Sterilised	2					2
237						

Warning letters were sent to the dealers in respect of the above Methylene Blue failures.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	173	51	8	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	19	5	-	-
TOTAL:	193	58	8	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	8		1	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134

Nature of work (1)	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning & Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	-	-	-	-	-

